THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1879.

Ammements Tuellay, Academy of Music -Sleepe Ballow, American funtitute - Party-lighth National Exhibition. Bely's Theater Divorce.
Fifth Avenue Theater Grade Grade,
Grand Opera House. The Mignly Dollar. Haverly's Theatre-Our Dangiters. Boster & Bial's Garden Courses New York Aquarism—II. M. S. Pinsfors. Alblo's Garden-Enchantment. Olympic Theatre-The French Spr. Park Theatre-The Crushet I agedian San Francisco Minstonia - Briadway and 20th at Standard Theatre-Renier.
Theatre Comique-Mulizen Guert Chewder,
I sion Nguiser Theatre-My Pertuit.
Wood's Broadway Theatre-Bura-Braz-

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Where Reform is Needed.

The steamer Bothnia arrived at the Quarantine on Tuesday evening at about 8 o'clock. She had on board some two or three hundred passengers, all anxious to land. Many of them were men of business who had important affairs to attend to; but they were kept on board all night, because the Health Officer, who had gone home though he knew the Bothnia was at hand, would not come down to go through the formality of passing her-a mere formality in the case of a ship from Liverpool with no disease whatever on board.

However, every one had prepared himself to bear with patience the night's imprisonment when suddenly a steamer appeared bearing a special permit from Dr. VANDER-POEL allowing three of the passengers, the Rev. Dr. TALMAGE and his family, to separate themselves from the others and go ashore.

Now there could not be any objection to Dr. TALMAGE's leaving the ship. His people wanted him and sent a tug for him, and It was all right that he should go with them. But if he could disembark without danger to the public health, why not the others also? Why show any favoritism in his case? Why make any exception at all?

All this should be reformed. When a regular steamer, like the Bothnia, arrives at any reasonable hour, the Health Officer should perform his duty immediately and let her go forward to her dock without delay.

Dr. VANDERPOEL has been in office altogether too long. Perhaps one of these days there may be a Governor who will turn him out and put in some one who will reform altogether the abuse we complain of.

When an enthusiastic third termer at San Francisco told GRANT the other day that there were many in that city who would like to see him President again, he answered, diplomatically, "I don't aspure." Still further pressed to say whether he would be a candidate in a certain contingency, he looked toward the sea and took refuge in silence.

This is the sort of game which has been played for the past two years, while the managers of the game have been pretending that GRANT was not a candidate for 1880. As he has approached the point from which he started out, some of the disguise has been thrown off.

It is no secret that the voyage round the world was part of a plan to put GRANT in training for a third term. He desired to go abroad, and that wish fitted in with the desires of those who wanted him away from party strifes, and out of danger of the committals and complications which would be almost inevitable should be remain at home. He was put in the way of gaining a large sum of money, enough to cover his expenditures of travel on a liberal scale, without seemingly having to meur any obligation. The arrangement was far more delicate than the subscription to the fund in his behalf in 1868. But the parties to it are as well known as were Fish, Borie, CHILDS, DREXEL, and the others who flourished during two terms as the power behind

GRANT is as much a candidate now as he was in 1868 or in 1872. All the Ring chiefs and a great number of leaders in the Republican party are for him first, last, and all the time. They have not changed in the least degree, or abated a jot in devotion. Their programme of a sectional crusade has been organized with reference to GRANT. All the platforms are manufactured in one mould and they bear the impress of a preconcerted plan of campaign for 1880, by forcing an issue with the South, and claiming that a man with an iron grip is demanded in the Executive office.

The traditions of the Presidency from Washington down count for nothing with this faction. They want power, patronage, the Treasury, the high honors, and a strong government, backed by a great standing army, an increased navy, and European forms and customs, without regard to expense. The glitter of a court at Washington, with class distinctions, enormous outlay, parade, palaces for the Cubinet, and extra appropriations for maintaining the dignity of their stations, are all comprehended in the scheme of a restoration of Grantism.

GRANT is shrewd, and does not mean to enter the Convention with any ordinary chance of losing the nomination. His expectation is to conquer it in advance, sotling there will be nothing more than a ratio teation of the machine's decree, when the delegates get together eight months hence. He turned aside from an intended journey Australia in obedience to a call from the wire pullers, who told him the gione had come for a personal participation on his part. Hence his return by way of California for the proposed ovations. Yet, when interrogated about the Presidency, ne replies, "I don't aspire."

The Projected Reform of English Land

Laws. When a man so little committed to advanced opinions as the Pracquis of HARTING-TON pronounces the reform of land tenure the most urgent quest ion of the hour in England, we may take it for granted that something will be done, in that direction at no distant day. As to the methods and extent of change, there is, of course, diversity of judgment; but, what is noteworthy, the Liberal leaders seem to be agreed upon a principle which strikes at the root of individual property in land, once thought to be the most firm'sy planted of all British in stitutions.

We observe that English Liberals waste ao time in discussing the right of the State to abridge, and even by parity of reasoning, to annihilate the so-called vested interests. of individuals in real estate. The time has posed that the President should be styled gone by when the doctrine of absolute legislative central over property created by legislation could be questioned in Great too much of aristocratic form. Britain. Without stopping to sum up argu-

servative classes, we need only point out that the succession duties, varying from one to ten per cent,, are a standing reminder of the right inherent in the commonwealth to resume possession of the land, conceded to private persons from motives of convenience, and under an Implied trust.

British land owners ought to have done and have left undone-that we find the controlling aims of English Laberals diverging from those of Democratic reformers on the Continent. The latter hold that the right of permanent property in land, which gradually emerged from the life fiefs of the feudal system, carried with it the duty of providing not only for the mere nourishment, but for the general welfare of the unlanded population. A little reflection will show that the latter view entails a remedy for abuses of tenure different from the theory which narrows a land owner's duty to screwing the maximum of food out of the soil. Nor need we dwell on the measures of relief taken, in the one instance, when continental reformers had a chance of embedding their deas in steadfast laws. The revolutionists of 1789 broke up the soil of France into small parcels, and took care that the process of parcellation should be irresistibly promoted by the rules of succession. They did this, not because they thought that the aggregate product of food staples would be rendered greater than under the old scheme of large holdings, but because they believed the working of their system would mure to the greater general happiness of the greater number. Such has been the precise result. Except in the items of poultry and dairy products, the total yield of French farms, after a century's subdivision, is somewhat less than that derived from the same area in other countries, where large capital permits of a more claborate and costly agriculture. But no one will dispute the immense advance of the rural population, not only in material well being or the power of procur-

On the other hand, some of the most radical English students of the land question lay down the postulate that the owner of an estate or farm has done his whole duty when he manages to draw from it the largest possible amount of food. They do not question the absolute control of the State, but they think its interference should be limited to insuring the performance of the specific duty named. There is no doubt that the object contemplated has become of capital noment in their country. The British population must be fed before they can compas other elements of material and social happiness; yet, at present, the soil of Great Britain yields scarcely one-half the volume of food needed to sustain them. It is affirmed by competent agriculturists that, with such a change in the conditions of land tenure as would secure the application of adequate capital, the production of food staples in the British islands might be doubled. In a word, the country might by made self-sustaining, and English reformsers hold that the State must make it so, With this single aim in view, they have preposed a variety of measures, whose agrave gate outcome would be, not a distribution f the whole arable area among small proprictors, as is the case in France, and measurably, in the United States, but a sweeping transfer from a debt-ridden aris toeracy to unencumbered capitalists. To this end they advocate a simplification

ing breadstuffs at a moderate price, but in

all the qualities and conditions that make

up the manhood and power of a nation.

nveyancing, modelled, seemin gly, upor be plan followed for some years, and with satisfactory results, in the Austratian col onies. Under that system the radidity of titles is guaranteed by the State in return for a trivial insurance fee, and real, property passes from hand to hand, with as much facility as railway scrip, by a simple entry on the public register. There is nothing utopian in a scheme which has stood the test of experience, and its acception would nut an end to a monstrous abuse experi enced in England, where a man cannot even to improve his land without setting in motion a train of legal machinery which may cost him thirty per cent, of the sum he would raise. It is urgest, in the next place, that the law of settlements, and of estates in trust carved out of the realty, should be greatly modified or altogether abolished That the last vestiges, a tso of primogeniture should be swept avery, is conceded by the more resolute exponents of Liberal opinion. It is urged, however, that these measures would prove rather palliatives than remedies. They would relieve the present owners of land from some of their burdens, and they would sensibly facilitate the subdivision, of estates; but they would not insure the, prompt and adequate appli cation of eap it al, so as to develop in the soi the full cup acity of production. This result a writer in the Fortnightly Review proposes to attain by an expedient which, so far as we know, is a novelty in legislation. He would saraply make mortgages on real property no longer valid. The effect of this ule wow id be that a land owner, desiring to raise money, could do so only as a merchant does, wizer on his general credit, or by sale of a portion of his estate. Under such a system; the latter would, obviously, be the no read method of raising funds. The conequence would be that, in a moderately short period, determined by the term of years after which the validity of existing mortgages should legally cease, all the land in the United Kingdom, would be held free from encumbrances. No one would be able to buy or hold land with berrowed capital, except in those rare cases where his general credit would be good for the purchase money. In other words, the whole soi would gradually pass into the hands of

envitalists. This outcome of land reform would be singularly distasteful to most Democratic thinkers. But some English Liberals ar willing to see the soil of their country absorbed by large emphalists, because they deduce from statistics the inference that high farming, or the maximum of production, can be secured in no other way. They maintain, as we have said, that the on point to be considered is how the land may be made to fulfil its natural function of yielding food for man. To that end they are fined to oppose the introduction of the French law of succession, to favor the accumulation of unencombered lands in the hands of affluent cultivators, and to forego the chance of creating a body of peasant proprietors like that which guarantees the stability and the progress of France.

Not His Title.

The New York Herald is hereby informed that the latie of the Chief Excentive Magis trate of the United States is not "his Excellency," but samply the President.

stitution of the United States it was prohis Excellency and his Majesty; but both propositions were rejected. They partook

The Constitution of Massachusetts the

even by the candid spokesmen of the con- never took much foothold-confers the title Passengers and teams should not be taken in State, while the Lieutenant-Governor is called his Honor.

A Strange Saying of Brother Moody's. If Brother Moopy's Tuesday evening talk at the Cooper Institute meeting was accurately reported, he said a very strange It is when we seek a definition of this implied trust-when we ask what it is that "I have hardly ever met a man," he thing. is reported as saying, "who was converted

> by means of a sermon." Since he deserted the shop of brisiness for his present avocation, Brother Moody has met a great many men. There are very few large cities in this country or in Great Britain which he has not visited. Wherever he has gone his work has brought him Into specially close and intimate contact with converts. He has seen thousands of themtens of thousands. No staticgied pastor has had a tithe of his experience, of his opportunities for observation.

When such a man, a preacher himself, says he has hardly ever fr. all his travels met a man who has leen converted by preaching, it is proper that other preachers should ponder the utterance and try to get at the philosophy of this fact.

It was not so in PAUL's time. So immediate and marked were the results of his preaching and that of his associates that they were spoken of as men who had turned the world upside down. To come nearer our own day, what traditions are preserved of the preaching of FRANCIS XAVIEB, of WES-LEY, and of many other preachers besides these and PETER CARTWRIGHT! Under their sermons the unbelievers and sinners

went down like grayss under the scythe. Why is it that the sermons of the present day do not produce the same effect? Is the explanation to be found in the greater indifference of the hearers to eternal things: or is it the pulob itself that is in fault?

If there should be a dearth of topics at the preachers, meetings next Monday, here is one that challenges their attention.

School Super intendent KIDDLE is in office no longer, and can now devote all his time, if be chooses, to interviewing chosts. The new Superintendent, Mr. Jaspen, has been busied in school work in this city long enough to have accumulated experience, and to have had his yes opened to some of the defects and excresences of the present school system. Let the vent show that he has profited by his opporunities for observation and reflection.

At 91 o'clock this morning the Police Comdissioners have a board meeting. At 10 o'clock they are ordered to appear in court and show auset, if they can, why they should not e compelled by mandamus to appoint the remaining Democratic inspectors of tions. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. M. CLEAN, MORRISON, and FRENCH are summoned to appear before the Mayor and show Ause, if they can, why they should not be removed from office for their failure to appoint all the election inspectors within the time prescribed by the law. Mr. WHEELER is not included in this summons, the Mayor being restrained from meddling with him at present by a judicial probibition.

To-day the monumental stone which Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD has had carved and inscribed at his own expense to mark the spot where Major John André came to grief ninety-nine years ago is to be put in its place. Owing to engagements on the other side of the water Dean STANLEY will not be present; but his friend Mr. C. W. Field will be on hand, as will also

AUSTEN STEVENS.

When the news of Mr. Field's intentions first got out, some of the Tarrytown farmers flew into a patriotic passion and talked of throwing the stone into the Hudson. But they have probably thought better of it before this time and we have no doubt they will conduct them selves as law-abiding citizens should. Mr. FIELD makes his money easily and in very argo lumps; and if he chooses to expend a part f it in gratifying a dignitary of the Church of England and a special favorite of Queen and Empress Victoria, it is nobody's business but

The fact remains, however, that, if John ANDRE had been successful in the enterprise which cost him his life, one Gronge Washing TON would have run a very good chance of end ing his days on the scaffold,

Whether true or false, there is nothing in redible or even improbable in the story that Bussin is bargaining for an alliance with Turkey. Within a few years we have seen Austria and Prussia first joining in the plunder of Den mark, and then fighting each other: Saxony and South Germany going to war against Prus sia and then joining Prussia to fight France and now Austria, after being humiliated b Germany, striking a compact of friendship and support with her. What would it be but the edinary rule if Russia and Turkey after fighting each other two years ago, should now form an alliance to fight somebody else? Such shiftings might be incomprehensible save for the simple clue that it is not nations but kings and chancellors that make wars, and set their peodes to butchering each other, in the name of patriotism; and presently, when kings and chancellors have changed their bloody game patriotism is invoked again to make a people welcome as triends its old foes, and to massacre is enemies those who but lately were its allies

TECUMSER SHERMAN'S speeches in Kanas and Missouri were largely compounded of lattery of Haves and flummery about crops. Look at the style of his address at Larned Sta-

You have got a good crop of men, women, and chil

Coming to St. Joseph, Mo., he spoke to the

people in this fashion:

I prouce with you all that the President of the United States loss come to St Joseph in speak a few kind words to resource you little the great time to beginning and that you may all of you sately lavest your many and above without apprehension. Cannot the General of the Army utter something better than this?

Many letters are received in The Sun office complaining that women are compelled o stand in ferryboat cabins while the seats are occupied by men; and the men are consured for not surrendering them. The root of this nstantly recurring trouble lies in the fact but the ferryboats do not afford proper accomnodations. Not far from 80,000 persons cross daily on the Fulton street ferry. Save for a few hours before daybreak, there is not a seat for more than one-half the passengers on every out, and in early business hours and late in the afternoon every inch of the deck is occupied by men and women, who stand closely packed together. It is not only dangerous-fo who can calculate the less of life should the throng become panic stricken-but it is exceedngly productive of discomfort. Once caught in the crowd there is no escape until the other side is reactied. At 6 P. M. not one passenger in twelve has a seat. The passageways are lled with tenns. Often the wagens contain ffensive freight. Loads of swiif and of iti smelling hines have been carried on the ame boot with five hundred gentlemen returning from their business and ladies from pping in New York, A marketman with a basket of fish is as likely to saunter through the ladies' cabin as to seek the other side Drunken men and low fellows use disgraceful language there, and the only difference be tween it and the men's cabin is that smoking is

menta whose conclusiveness is recognized hot bed of Federalism, where Democracy | The remedy is in reconstructing the boats.

of his Excellency on the Governor of that the same craft. The passengers boat should State, while the Lieutenant-Governor is have at least three cabins—one for ladies alone. one for ladies and gentlemen, and one for smokers. The space now occupied by teams might be thrown into passengers' rooms, and they might be arranged so as to furnish three or four times as many seats as there are under existing plans. The Union Ferry Company is rich enough to reconstruct its bosts and make comfortable its thousands of passengers.

> The public has no good reason for caring anything about the ASTLEY belt, for it is insignificant as a trophy. The conditions under which Sir John gave it are admirably calculated to promote an endless succession of races, and at the same time to rob it of value as a token that the holder has excelled everybody else as a pedestrian. To retain it permanently, a man must win in three successive contests, and that is not likely ever to be done. WESTON won it by covering 550 miles in six days, if the record is to be believed, and ROWELL took it away from him by going 530. It is not impossible that somebody may get it from ROWELL by making only 450, particularly if such an event would lead to another profitable exhibition in this city. All this is farcical. The winner ought to hold the emblem of superiority until somebody goes further afoot in six days than he has done. That plan, however, would not suit the showmen and gamblers.

The young King of Spain is about to get married again. The revolutionists of Spain are again plotting to drive his Majesty out of his kingdom and set up the republic. The young Austrian Princess whom the King is about to make his Queen would show her prudence by delaying the wedding till she sees the result of the Republican plots.

If athletic exercises and outdoor sports will bring health and muscle, there is hope for the physical development of the nation. There have not before been so many walking matches, swimming contests, cricket games, rowing races, and rifle shooting tournaments as have been reported this season. The people have been interested in them, flocking by thousands to see, even when a high price of admission was charged. The coming of the English cricketing team and the Irish twelve has aroused fresh enthusiasm for a game that, while never so popular as base ball, has had many admirers ere. The racing and trotting meetings, too, have been unusually successful.

A feature of the summer sports, however, has been the part wemen have taken. Most notable has it been in the practice of archery clubs, in which sport members of the fair sex have participated. The two associations on Staten Island have about two hundred women members. In the Chicago tournament women took conspicuous part. Philadelphia, too, has had a croquet contest between rival clubs, one-half of the players eing women. Staten Island has an athletic club in which women walk, swing clubs, play croquet, and use the bow, its female membership being more than one hundred. In the Queens County hunts women have joined in the chase on fleet horses. It is not uncommon to see them rowing light skiffs on the lakes in Central Park and Prospect Park, while hun dreds of them play croquet in these pleasure grounds every fine afternoon. In all of these amusements there has been nothing that would imply a lack of decorum on the part of the fair ontestants.

There can be no doubt of the benefits resultng from increased participation in athletic exercises. The wear and tear on professional pedestrians and oursmen who concentrate their every energy in a single struggle is a different thing from the moderate exercise of the archery grounds or the canoeing club's cruise. It is excess that harms. Persons who cease muscular exertion when they begin to feel weary need fear no ill results.

The men who managed the big walking match looked out for number one with rare fidelity. They voted to themselves a round sum of the money paid to see the pedestrians, and contrived to have expenses of one sort and anther mount up to such proportions that only about half the sum realized goes to the walkers. Poor KEOHNE, who laberiously toiled around the track for six days and nights, gets but three hundred dollars more than the man who fed him and watched his tent. It is a question whether such a sum of money will ever be taken in again at a walking match, but if there is a probability of it, the pedestrians might omething by looking out a little sharper

for their share. THE NATIONAL MILITIA CONVENTION,

This week the Convention of militia delegates that met in this city last January, has cossembled, according to appointment, in St. Louis.

The task undertaken by this body is one shose difficulty is only equalled by its importance; indeed, the history of previous attempts to reorganize and build up the militia might vell dishearten those familiar with them. The last report of Adjutant-General Townsend shows that out of about four million men available under State laws for military duty, little more than a hundred thousand are organized. If we further subtract those who are not properly uni formed, armed, equipped, and drilled, there would be but a small fraction left. It is not, however, this small total of militia in

a nation of 40,000,000 that is most remarkable: the greater part of the force is kept up by a few States. Half a dozen make no return at all of militia. In each of eight other States there are fewer than 1,000 militia - in one, the aggregate of forty-nine consists entirely of commissioned officers. Ten other States have fewer than 2,000 militia each. In the whole country only six States have an aggregate, officers and men, of above 5,000 each, and in one of these the figures are suspicious.

Even here the whole story is not told. In the arge majority of States the militia have a motley array of clothing, equipments, and arms -the States in which even the companies of the same regiment are uniform in these respects

same regiment are uniform in these respects are few; and it is exceptional to find regular summer encampments and winter drill.

This is the condition of things the convention of notive militin finds on its hands. Last winter it strove to effect a series of reforms embodied in a hill subsequently presented to Congress. Congress took no action whatever on the bill; and now the Convention, on reassembling, most find itself somewhat at a loss what to do nov. Even the scheme proposed by the Convention

Even the scheme proposed by the Convention has not met the approval of all the active minus. It seeks to greatly enlarge the annual militia appropriation made by Congress, and to render its distribution conditional on the acts of States in providing uniform codding, uniform regulations, and uniform systems of drill, and especially of rifle practice, which latter is of the highest importance. This device airms some of the militianen, and especially those who, laving achieved preeminence in descipline, drill, equipment, and marksmanship, by a union of corps pride, individual effect, and liberal State act, how distrust any milionalizing of feroes thus far purely local in all relations, except when called into active service by the general devernment.

Pechaps one of the test employments of the tressent tension in second. The need of militaryform is universally admitted; but the purch has always been haw to bring it about, under the division of prerognitives given by the Constitution to the general and the State Governments, longress has had decone of military in solve this puzzle, and all have failed. If the present Convention can hit on an unobjectionale and yet efficient wheme for the purpose, there is little doubt that it would be promptly and heartly adopted.

Deserved Consure of Mayor Cooper From the N. V. Economy. Prod., degenerabled to the Present. General from to the tate. William Collen. Bryand.

The whole situation is a scandal upon which idion of office in this city, however, is such but the people are well-much bewritered. When they

risted the auti-Tammany recember with the vernment, or at least with a part of it, they do in the hope that some means would be found to be ofer out of chaos. At least they took for granted that the intrapes and combination and questionable instru-mentalities which had wrought so much evil would be avoided. Unfortunately, to sarmly Beir disapprobation of the course of the apit facinatory reformers is non-courace the Tanniany faction and the Republican local machine. That is how it happens that the people are puzzled what to do.

A WALL STREET MAN OUT WEST.

Forest Fires-Gould and Schurz-First Impressions of the Mormon Women

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 21.—Colorado looked uncommonly gloomy when we left it two days ago. Large stretches of timber were on fire in the north and middle parks, and the dense smoke spread like an impenetrable fog over the country. The continuous drought that has prevailed for several weeks mixed heavy clouds of dust with this smoke and made breathing anything but agreeable. Forest fires were also raging in the mountains west of Colorado as far as the Wahsatch range in Utah, and the tourists who came here to enjoy mountain air and scenery must have been sadly disappointed. It is generally supposed that timber fires in these regions, when they are not accidental, are usually the work of the Indians. But to-day's news from Estes Park Indicates that these Colorado fires are this time the work of hunters, who set the timber in North Park on fire for the purpose of driving out the bears, who seem to have been particularly slow this year in show

ing themselves.

On the day of our departure Denver was considerably excited over the arrival of Jay Gould and Carl Schurz. The railroad manipulate came en famille with his two sons, his wife, and one of her lady friends. He gave out everywhere that he was purely on a pleasure trip, but of course nobody believed it, for it was known that he was negotiating for the purchase of the Denver and Rio Grande road, and that he had been inspecting the Denver Pacific, the controlling interest in which he has recently bought in Amsterdam. It was over this road that he came here from Chevenne. To avoid meeting people he took up his quarters in one of the most obscure hotels of the city, and was as mute as a sphinx with the local celebrities. as well as with the local reporters who tried to interview him. Nothing could be elicited with regard to his plans, except that he is buying up every railroad in Colorado, with the evident object of controlling the whole traffic of this State. Both the Denver Pacific and the Rio Grande are in the most dilapidated condition. The latter is, besides, in an interminable litigation with its lessee, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé road. Apart from that, the Denver Pacific runs parallel with the Colorado Central. and but a few miles from it. They both link Denver to Chevenne, and in so far are feeders of the Union Pacific. But the Colorado Central being leased by this company, the Denver Pacific is not likely ever to be a dangerous competitor, since it is unable to obtain any freight except what the Union Pacific chooses to give it.

In presence of these facts, the most probable explanation is that the purchase of the Denver Pacific was made simply as a substitute for a double track, which would probably soon have

become necessary on the Colorado Central line. The reported purchase of the Denver and Rio Grande is much less easily accounted for, as the road can be of no earthly use to Gould un less he has made arrangements to purchase, also, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé. His connection with Kansas City and St. Louis is secured by the Kansas Pacific, while no effor on his part can divert the traffic of southern Colorado to the Union Pacific. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé is the natural outlet for that section.

The prevalent supposition is that Gould will by and by, drop the Union Pacific and concentrate his attention upon the development or the Southwest. He is reported to have said to a friend of his that there is ten times as much money in the far Southwest as there is in the

far West. Carl Schurz exhibited himself much more than Gould, and was incomparably more talkative. Although he said that he was worn out and wanted to go to bed, he delivered a long speech on the very night of his arrival and several other discourses on subsequent days. The gist of all of them was that the Republican party in general, and the present Administration in particular, had raised the country to a position of prosperity and grandeur that it had never attained before, and that it never could

have attained under different circumstances. His speeches were even more commonplac than usual, and his personal appearance had not been improved by the fatigues of his tour He looked uncommonly dusty, untrimmed and travel worn even after a day's rest, when he took the train to go to Golden to deliver there another oration. He travelled in a special pri-vate car attached to the train which we took to Cheyenne, His escort consisted of severa amanuensis looking Germans wearing, like himself, gold eyeglasses and white slouched hats; a reporter for a New York Republican newspaper who seems to be writing the epopee of mein lieber Carl's pilgrimage, and Senator Hill, who is making piles of money as director of the Argo Smelting Works in Denver. With the exception of Mr. Hill and the reporter, no one in the party could speak good English, and, probably to impress the Demograts, they con-

versed among themselves in broken French. At Golden the car of the defacto Home Sec retary was detached from our train, and we rattled gavly away toward Cheyenne, to catch the western bound Union Pacific train. At the depot we saw several large antlers and antelope horns consigned to the Hon, Carl Schurz, Wash ington, D. C. It was in the plains of Laramie that he secured these trophies of his prowess in hunting.

A journey over the Union Pacific is a pleasure. You don't travel fast, not more than twenty miles an hour, but the comfort is perfect. The track is in excellent condition, and there is so little tossing about that you can read and write in the day time and sleep at night almost as conveniently as if you were at home. The novelty of the surrounding scenery and the cosmo politan character of the passengers add a charm o the journey, and the thirty hours between Chevenne and Orden seem to pass more quickly than the ten or twelve hours between Cincinnati and St. Louis, or St. Louis and Kansas City. There is no restaurant on the train, and some of the eating stations, Rock Creek for instance, serve abominable food; but there are others, like Green River and Evansion, where the hungry passengers have a chance to re-

cuperate. Wyoming is unquestionably the most desclate part of the journey. Even the rugged beauty of the mountains you cross does not redeem the general monotony of the landscape, Happily most of the transit through Wyoming is accomplished at night, and soon after breakfast next morning you enter Utah, with its picturesque Echo and Weber Caftons, and the smiling farms of the Mormon settlements Reading, writing, dozing, card playing, every thing is given up, and the passengers rush to the platforms or to the windows to enjoy the constantly varying scenery, which is marred only by the numerous snow sheds through which the train has to pass, and which inter feres with the view as effectually as so many About 6 o'clock in the afternoon the train

reaches Ogden, and passengers bound for Salt Lake City have to take the Utah Central road for a trip south of about thirty miles. Here the surroundings change completely. You see the Wahsatch range and the glittering surface of the Sait Lake at a distance; but the immediate country through which the train runs is a dusty, barren plain. The cars are shabby, narrow, and rickety, and the passengers outlandish in the extreme. The few Eastern and foreign tourists seem to be there only for the purpose of bringing into stronger relief the peculiar appearance of the Mormons who crowd the car, The most elderly among them, dressed in black frock coats and black stove pipes, travel alone. The younger men generally have women and children with them, and make themselves entirely at home, without any regard to the presence of strangers. The beliavior of some of the young couples led a British tourist to infer that they were on their wedding trip.

The general belief that Mormon women are very homely does not seem to be correct, as far as I can judge from first impressions. The elderly women are certainly unattractive. Some of them have a very sad look. But the young ones have pleasant faces, and dress with considerable pretention to taste. One of the women, whom our British companion supposed to be ones have pleasant faces, and dress with con-

on her wedding trip, wore a large straw Dolly Varden, lined with sky blue silk and covered on top with a big pink feather. Another had a boy's hat with a bluebird's wing cavalierly stuck on one side. Hair dressing is exceedingly elaborate here; crimps, curls, and bangs (popularly known in New York as idiots' fringes) seem to be the rage. For some reason or other, I expected to find in the Mormon women something of the Quaker or the Shaker women; but there is not a trace of either in the plural wife of the Latter Day Saint. The mentoo, have nothing of the fanatic in their appear ance. Most of them look like respectable second-rate English or Scotch tradesmen. But it must be said that our train contained, apparently, representatives only of the better class

Of Salt Lake City I have not yet seen anything, for they are very economical here, and put out the gas all over the city as soon as the inst train is in. Besides, it is Sunday, and overybody seems to be in bed by 9 o'clock RIGOLO.

NOT ALLOWED TO APPEAR.

Trouble on the Stage of Niblo's Garden-Exit the Thin Horse,

In "Enchantment," at Niblo's Garden, there is a specialty act in which Mons. W. M., Mme, Margerold, Miles. Olga and Lotta, and Le Petit Bob Devene appear. Le Petit Bob is the chief attraction of the family, and although only five years of age, a much larger weekly salary is demanded for him than for his father. mother, or sisters. In all the posturing of the family Le Petit Bob was the crowning figure, and in the human pyramid he was the apex.

Mme, Devene, standing in the centre of a Turksish rug spread upon the stage, folded her arms, and her husband, springing to her shoulders, supported upon his shoulders. Miles, Olga and Lotta and Le Petit Bob. Le Petit Bob wor the

Lotta and Le Petit Bob. Le Petit Bob wor the favor of all behind the scenes.

Ebridge T. Gerry, Pressient of the Society for the Prevention of Cruseity to Children, attended the performance on Monday evening. A result of his attendance was a visit from Superintendent Jenkins of the society on Tucsday evening. He told Manager Gilmore that Le Petit Bob must not be permitted to go on the stage in the specialty act. If he did go on, Mr. Jenkins added, Manager Gilmore and Mons. Devene would be arrested, Manager Gilmore said the boy was looked for and he could not disappoint the audience. Le Petit Bob appeared, but when he retired, after several recalls, his parents were informed that it must be his last appearance. An officer of the society was at the matines yesterday. Le Petit Bob did not appear.

appear.
Soon after Superintendent Jenkins's visit on Tuesday, Superintendent Hartfield of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals entered the manager's office and informed Manager Gilmore that the thin horsethat vanity manager of the season on the seene on Alkinger Gilmore that the till norsethat value tries nightly to cast his shadow in the scene on the Ephemeral Isie, must expose his thinness no longer on the stage. Manager Gilmors yielded, but has since consulted counsel, and he thinks of leaving the task of withdrawing the horse to Superintendent Hartfield.

CONVICTING A POLICEMAN. A Jury Told What the Law Defines as the

Only Use of the Club.

The entire Police Department of Weehawken. N. J., consisting of a chief, a sergeant, and three patrolmen, are under indictment on charges of assault and battery, preferred against them by citizens. The first of these cases was tried vesterday, in the Hudson County Court of General Sessions, before Judge Garretson, in Jersey City. Sergeant Morris Frost was the defendant. The complainant, Mr. Lawrence Fagan, testified that on the afternoon of Aug. 29 a friend of his was arrested by Frost for being drunk and disorderly. The winness went to the police station, and, on meeting Frost, inquired will the prisoner had been arrested. Instead of repiying, Frost grasped Fagan by the coat collar, and, after clubbing and kicking him furtually, locked him in a call.

Judge Garretson in charging the jury said that the only use of a policeman's club recognized by law was for the purpose of self-defence. The jury, after a minute's discussion, convicted the policeman. Jersey City. Sergeant Morris Frost was the

Ten Thousand Russians Extled to Siberia. LONDON, Oct. 1.-The St. Petersburg Golos ays that 11,854 persons were imprisoned in the Centra rison at Moscow during the summer, 10,477 of whom were condemned to exile in Siberia.

Why a Pittsburgher Rejolees.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Pig metal has advanced from \$16 to \$30 per ton, har from from 1% o three cents per pound, iron rails from \$33 to \$45, sice ails from \$40 to \$55 per ton. The production of iron and stock in the United States this year will exced 2,500,000 tens, and will put from fifty to sixty millions of deliars additional money into the iron trade in twelve months. ring of usefulness by men whose hearts glow with longitis of the returning confort at home. I do not advocate high prices, but I do delight in seeing act such waces as will chable them to provide be conforted of an American home, and for that reason I neiter the tron boom a national blessing Jacon Resse.

The Captors of Andre.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice The Sex of this date a vituperative communication one one who signs himself "Continental Line The utter faisity of his charges can be ascertained beyond a doubt by any one who is interested enough to investigate the character and standing of the three patriots. If he had been pested on American history he would have known that, instead of being guerrillas." Paulding Van Wart, and Whilams were honest turners who, at the time of the capture of André, were lying in wait for the row boys who ratifed on American cathe. Charges similar to these have been investigated and stoved faise. It have now a copy of a paper made in 1817 and sinced by sevencen trecholders of the town of Tarrytown, whose ages ranged from \$0.087 years certilying to the re-purchabity, integrity, and nativities of the three capture. I camer account for this correspondent's splene, mines it be that he is a designated of Benedict Arnold, whose chance for a harvest was spoiled by the capture of Amir, Shookeyer, Oct. 1.

BROOKEYN, Oct. 1. a doubt by any one who is interested enough to investi-

BROOKLYN, Oct. 1. Diaz Never will Consent to a Second Term. CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 23.-President Diaz. in never will consent to being named as a cambilate for a second term, i.e. he will always athere to the principles from which the Taskepee revolution strain. In the Trong which the Sark of material and moral reform has coming need. The message is regarded as an able one has declared himself a candidate for the

Do Negroes Never Speeze !

From the Inchancille Sun. Will some medical man explain why it is that the negro is never known to succee[†]. Ask any old planter, who owned, scores of servante, and he will feel you be heavy board one of his servants succee. It may appear a very singular fact, but it is note the less true.

NOTES OF REVIVING TRADE.

Over \$100,000 worth of slate mantels have been ordered, For each years the large rolling mill at Souvier Doyy.

In solven wheel. It have becaute other for \$480,000 weglt
of sheet rais, and work will be resumed at once. The linest mills in Greenwich, Washington County, N. Vandav been purchased by a front of manufactures from Vandavi, Technol. The Technol. Who will give simple-simple fit to be smaller for the first will transfer their entire medium to this country.

The Old Song About Paul Jones. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I beg

eave to furnish the old song called for by "Old-Fashioned Patriot" in THE SUN of to-day, HOBOREN, Sept. 28.

An American frigate from Baltimore came, ther rules mounted forty, the Blobard for name, went to critise in the chained a and Engrand, With a name community, Pain Jones was the man-We had not sail d long before we did a say A brige lifty door, and a twenty close by: These two warlike strice tall links with store, bur l'appair pursual to the book vorkshire shore.

At the hour of twelve Please came alongside, with a lord speaking trumper, "Whence came you?" he "Spain's also the an answer, I hailed and before, Paul Jones he exclaimed. The feave hows, we'll not run, Let every heave we must stand close to his gate. When a breakshe were find by those trave Englishmen, And we com Sucksam heroes returned it again.

We fourly them five classes, five glasses must het. Till first brane estimate and and on the spot. And till sevents must have been in the spots. Whilst the Pierres took rankers on the Relayd did roar. Our ground officiality unto Port James he came. The standard area of included to the came of the Port James he came. The standard is the model of the model. "At we standard in his best of the came at our standard."

At length our shot new so que k they could not signif, the sing of penied section was covered to come doma. The Lind bove down mad the Entert let call. Which valued the heart of brave Enchard to ache.

Come now, my brave Buckskins, we've taken a prize, A large furty-four and a twenty like wise; They are both noble yessels, well lade a with stems, We will took off the can to our country once more.

SUNBEAMS.

-A subscription has been opened for nonument to Cham, the deceased French caricaturist. ... The Mayor and Aldermen of Macon, Ga, are not ten proud to charge thirteen deadhead ticket

every night for show license -A man was hit in the leg while on his

knows in a prayer meeting at Bond Station, Ky., by; stray builet from the pistot of a dranken roundy

-Mallinger, the German prima donna, has married a man named Schimmelphenning. It is as well that she retains her manlen name for stage use.

Some French papers now write Mr. for onsieur instead of merely M. This is an im because M. is ambiguous and may stand for a The priest who attended the Due d'Enghien, executed by order of Napoleon I in 1804, in his last moments, died but a few years ago. Louis Napoleon

offered him a small pension, which be declined -A Boston druggist sold an ounce of land. amon to a boy who brought a written order for thetan of rhubarb, and the widow of the toan killed by the stunder has obtained a verdict of \$5,2% damages. ... The tusk sent by Cetywayo to Lord Chelinstorit to intimate his wish for peace, is now at the Colonial Office. It is seven feet in length and about hal a yard thick at the broadest part. It is pronounced the

nest ever men in Factant -Bow Bells delighted the cockney heart of Lendon again on Sept. 14, after a year's silence for repairs.

How Church is so called from fancied free mblance of a part of the church to the bond of a bow. & Marsid Arrubus is the title in ecclesiastical Latin.

-A Vienna newspaper reports that Euge-

nie, the ex-Empress of the French, is negotiating for the purchase of one of the handsomest residences in that gay capital. Eugenic is said always to have been ford of Vienna, and is grateful for her cordial reception on or last visit there -The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the British army, is at Wildhad, Germany, taking the waters for the goot. His absence from his post at the

Horse Guards at this important moment is comme open. He is accompanied by a Mrs. Beauclerc, whom he ishenors with his protection. ... The owner of the trotting horse Young Brutus being too late to properly enter the beast for a race at Great Barrington, Mass., hired a post office clerk to set back the date of the stamp on the envel which the entrance fee was sent; but the trick was discovered, and the horse excluded.

-The German Emperor's journey of 200 tiles from Dantzic to Stetun last month was a triumpha progress throughout. Every station, village and conwithin sight of the train being gayly decorated. The manifestation culminated at Stettin. This was a set of o the gloomy silence and closed blinds of Strassburg. Queen Victoria once signified to Viscount Macdoff, now Earl of Fife, that she would not be unwill ing to have him for a son-in-law. The nobleman respefully declined the honor. He is not yet 50, was schooled at Eton, has eight residences in the Highlands, and is

adies of extreme beauty, but have not all been envia -The galleries of numerous theatres throughout the country nave lost a favorite by the dem of Kate Raymend, which occurred on her Pennsylvania farm a few days ago. Fifteen years ago she made her first appearance on the stage, and rode up the waste mountain tied to a horse's back as Marryse, and, unt her last illness, she continued to thrill the boys was

warmly spoken of by all classes. His tour sisters ar

- Ridicule kills in France, and Cham, the carreaturist, positively slew Socialism. Pierre Leraus. Victor Considerant, and Proudhon were favorite subjects of his pencil, and he made them so ridiculous that the Parisians refused to accept their teachings seriously He managed, too, to satirize men and measures during the whole of the Second Empire without ever getting the Charicars into difficulties.

- Ex-Gov. Throckmorton was defending a nurderer, the other day, at Gainesville, Toxas. Heds fired to convince the jury that the man whom his clien killed, aithough in his shirt sleeves and without a pins pocket in his trousers, might still have been armed. The lawyer had prepared himself to illustrate his argument Taking off his coat, and standing before the jurors is said, "Can you see any sign of arms about me?" They shook their heads. Then he drew a pistol from under ach arm, one from each boot leg, and a long knife from the back of his neck.

-In certain sequestered parts of England an official called the ale taster is still continued as a rele of last contury's laws. He tastes all kinds of mait lique sold in the neighborhood, with a view of ascertaining whether it contains objectionable ingredients. In oil times the use of sugar in alc was condemned, and the taster had a primitive way of discovering its presents quantity was spilled on a bench, and he sat upon it is his leather breeches, until it dried. If, when rising the breeches stuck to the bench, the presence of sugar was

evident. If not, the ale was pure. A Paris writer says that St. Germain has opened its chateau with an exhibition of caining and statuary, where Detaille and Henner are placed side by rought down a storm of indignation on the generous rities who accepted worthless pictures to encourage the spiring genius of the day. Greedy for medals, some a hese aspirants used the basest deception, and in one instance, a young girl put her own signature to a genum-Bonvin. The jury was not deceived, however, and the picture was withdrawn by the humilated owner.

-The British farmer is by no means as rothers and has been in his sullen undemo fashion, packing himself off by the dozen and the some all the summer. On four contiguous estates in Vorkshite a hundred and eighty farms are descried, over twenty estates in another shire are being or will be farmed by andler.lafor want of the tenants who are going with to trust the future at home than relieved by the prin

pect which invites them to south Texan territory -The Neapolitan correspondent of the Paris Globs reports that the ex Khediye seems drinked with Naples. He continues his ordinary mode of 19. and repairs every evening to his harein, seturning a to his hotel, where he works in his study and rece andaughter Maleka, a child of H, who wears Europea ettire and comes with her English governess. He writes a good many letters, and sends an enormous number of telegrams, especially to Alexandria. He is to have 83 months to decide whether he will purchase the palace and demease of "Favorita," near Naples. His suit is if various nationalities.

-In an amateur benefit at Manchester for Mr. Charles Calvert, "As You Like It" is to be played, with the Hon Levis Wingfield, Lord Powers Courts brother, as Orlowio, and Tom Taylor, editor of Powel, and Ediminal Yates, editor of the World, in the cast, as Edmend Yates is perpetually cutting the literary throated monot lates is perpetually cutting the lateraly man father than the paper, it wall be pinesant to see them messes the lateral to be grand-mother to Miss Cavendash and an other Resolvats of teclay. At Paris they once they wreaths of immorbibles to Virginic because a she far semile sumpers to force the feetilishts in her 70th year.

The Rev. Dr. Boyd of the St. Louis Second Raptist Church pronches that all men will aim mately be saved, that seets are ordanied of God gad recedful to the varied views of mankind, that a lew may be saved without believing in Jesus, that close of munion is only an intercence drawn from one passage is the Scriptures; that the Baytest denomination is too no in its views of communion, that baptism is not a fer requisite to communion—only an order's precedent—and that a man has a right to justice his God according his needs, and has a maht to go to his too in any master he chooses. It is not surprising that he flow has need expelled from the St. Louis Raptist Associate

Prince Napoleon's character is marred not only by his had beinger and his provertilly one tonems, which make it must be no possible for any one get on with him or he to get on with any morels - add which caused him to ding up the Algerian allomate tion and brought him bank to France tree as many of tion and brought him bank to France rem semany in portant intersours—but he a worse detect than either a those, a lotal want of energy. He hade the involved finese each small to true success and is despited either to see things as he were then be given disgust, and let them be success the new the well decounted by had better the well of councils he had not energy to distant for the well decounted by the services the well down first fi

-Several San Francisco bartenders have Several Sail Transcentists remains affi-sions of this things almost worthing remains a space in this way. A well-dissent strength small, the capacitors in the place for a table. The largest times of the profit in some tion increases that and really consents. The princing is put in the stre-matical street of the profit in some tion increases that praising consists for parting is not before as a fittering. A second well-dressed strings to a second the second methods and one of the second such a harmon? The burnieger intention goes to the first support, and supports to be doubled \$150; but the sup of shower best b Of the European nations Germane stands

ess of organization. It is not be used. cost of examination. It is not to see that the thousand men